

E. Dulin.

30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-
November 20,

James Sanderson.

January 9, 1964

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 21.

DEBATE

ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive
in relation to the refusal to receive any
further communication from Francis J. J.
Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET
in the chair—

[Mr. Ross's speech continued.]

Before I proceed to state, sir, what I conceive necessary to be understood, in order to come to a correct judgment on these resolutions, permit me to premise that there is more than a presumption that Mr. Erskine had a power to enter into the arrangement which he made. 1st. Because he himself declared he had such power. 2dly. Because he acted in conformity to that declaration; and 3dly. because Mr. Jackson does not deny he had such power. Mr. Jackson does not pretend to say that Mr. Erskine had not other despatches and other instructions than those of the 23d of January, and that in them there were not other conditions of a different grade and character from those contained in that despatch. Hence I think it is fairly to be concluded that Mr. Erskine had the power to enter into the agreement. It has however been said by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) that this is not so much a question of what our government was ignorant of, as of what they knew, or what they ought to have known; and he has entered into a long examination of the mode of commissioning diplomatic characters, whether by letters of credence or by full powers, and has drawn a distinction between the two. In the first place I apprehend it is no ways material, to enable the house to decide on the resolution, whether the president did or did not know the nature of Mr. Erskine's powers. But it is necessary to rescue him from the imputation which those are disposed to cast on him who are desirous to pull down the administration. What was the amount of the gentleman's shewing on this occasion? That in all cases, in order to complete a treaty, it is necessary there should be a commission or full power. But has he shewn that it is necessary in order to make a preliminary arrangement similar to that entered into? I apprehend he has not. On referring to the letter quoted by him from Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, to Mr. Hammond, we find the former calling upon the latter, to exhibit his powers to enter into a negotiation; but Mr. Jefferson afterwards recedes from that demand and receives the word of Mr. Hammond that he is possessed of power to negotiate as sufficient evidence of his being clothed with the proper power without the exhibition thereof. But the ration was not withheld, as has been justly said, because there was an absence of a full power on this occasion. Mr. Jackson himself states that this was not the ground on which the ratification was withheld. It must first be proved that it was obligatory on the executive to call for Mr. Erskine's full power, and it must then be proved that he did not, before his observations can be brought to bear on the question. Where is the proof that the executive did not call for those powers? It is not pretended that Mr. Erskine had not a power to make an arrangement, but that it was not concluded in pursuance of his instructions. Therefore, if he had produced ten thousand powers, unless his instructions had authorized him to do what he did, the British ministry would have rejected the terms stipulated for them as they have done. But why is it necessary to know on this occasion whether the president did call for those powers or not? The enquiry compels no part of the resolution; it is neither expressly mentioned nor alluded to; and why should it be raised? I confess I am unable to answer to know, unless it was to prove that the president of the U. S. had a knowledge of the instructions, and that they restricted Mr. Erskine's powers. The gentleman has not ventured to infer that the

president of the U. S. had this knowledge, but the course of his argument goes to shew that in his opinion he did possess this knowledge. He lays down the position that it was the duty of the president to have seen those powers, and, I presume, supposes that the conclusion will be drawn that the president performed his duty; and, of course, taking it for granted that there were no other instructions than those of the 23d of January, that the president must have seen those instructions, and consequently have known that Mr. Erskine had not power to conclude the arrangement. All his argument went to raise a structure to induce a belief in this house and in the public at large, that this knowledge must have been in possession of the president. The gentleman at the same time professes the utmost regard and respect for Mr. Madison. This, I confess, is following the direction of the Poet, who says—

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
"And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer!"

But let us enquire whether the President had any knowledge that Mr. Erskine had no full power. For, if I shew beyond all doubt, that the President did not know it, all this insidious fabric, which is designed to produce as many delusions, will vanish at once.

I think it is to be presumed that the President had no knowledge that Mr. Erskine had not full powers, because he entered into the arrangement. What object could he have in view which should induce him to conclude an arrangement except with full confidence of its being carried into effect? Not to get rid of the embargo—that had long before been interred by its fathers with a truly christian spirit. Not to get rid of the non-intercourse—because the moment the arrangement was disavowed, the President breathed life and spirit into that act, and gave it renewed existence. It was not from any hostile disposition to England, because he could have no reason to wish for a war. And because, if he had desired a war with that country, he had no occasion to seek a pretext therefor, inasmuch as long antecedent, and up to the very time of making the arrangement, the causes for war against Great Britain were great and numerous, as has been agreed by all parties. If not to get rid of the embargo, nor the non-intercourse, nor for war, what object could he have, with such knowledge as has been imputed to him, not expressly, but by inference in making the arrangement of April? Will gentlemen be good enough to condescend so far as to assign some object that the executive could have had in view from such conduct? For it is not to be presumed that men in or out of office act without motive or without object. Therefore, hearing no reason assigned why the president should act thus preposterously as it is attempted to be insinuated he did by those in opposition, it would be reasonable to conclude that he had no such knowledge. But in opposition to this insinuation, also you have the solemn declaration of the president of the United States through the secretary of state. Humiliating in the extreme must it be to hear this solemn asseveration questioned, even in a side-way, in order to support the insolence of a British minister! Was it not enough that the country has been enabled to endure, in order to secure the great object of remaining in peace, insult after insult, outrage after outrage, and even that the government should be insulted by foreign diplomatic characters, without doubts and suspicions being insinuated by members of this house? Pray, sir, let me ask this house or the whole of the United States what the president of the United States has ever done in any official character, among the many which he has filled with honor to himself & reputation to his country, that the correctness of his declarations, made through his minister of state, should be disputed? But I might suffer the humiliation of going still further into this subject. We have the word of the recalled minister, if that be considered more conclusive by gentlemen than that of the president of the U. States, that he did not communicate his instructions to Mr. Smith. We have, 1st. the presumption that the executive had no knowledge of Mr. Erskine's instructions, because he could have no object in view in concluding an arrangement with that knowledge; 2d. we have his declaration to that effect through the secretary of state; 3dly. we have the declaration of the minister whose act was disavowed, to the same effect. What have we to destroy this proof? The deceptive poisonous insinuations of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Erskine repeatedly declared that he had ample powers. On the news being received during the last session of the issuing of the order of the 24th April, he declared that he had no

doubt his arrangement would be carried into effect. He to the last moment declared that he had acted in the spirit, if not in the letter of his several letters of instructions. How therefore was it possible for the president to receive information from Mr. Erskine that he was not invested with competent power, when Mr. Erskine himself declared and believed he was and acted accordingly.

From these considerations I apprehend it most clearly appears that the president of the United States had not a knowledge, neither was it his duty to have had a knowledge, that Mr. Erskine did not possess powers to make the arrangement, which he did.

[Mr. Ross's Speech to be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Latest from England.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

We continue to-day our extracts from the French papers. The *Moniteur* preserves a sullen silence upon most of the events that are passing on the continent; confining itself to the governmental decrees relative to the interior police, and to the fetes and amusements of Fontainebleau. If Bonaparte be capable of taking the vigorous exercises he is stated to be in the daily habit of taking all the accounts respecting his indisposition must be unfounded. There is nothing certainly in his acts that betrays either imbecility of mind or weakness of body. The speculation that was founded upon the circumstance of his not going to Paris, fades away before the assertion in these papers that he is to fix his residence there on the 16th. Fontainebleau, however, will previously see within its walls a strange mixture of legitimate sovereign or usurpers. There will be Bonaparte and most of the members of his family, the kings of Saxony and Bavaria—the princess of Saxony and the king and queen of Westphalia, the king and queen of Naples, the vicerey of Italy and his wife the Princess of Bavaria, the queen of Holland, the duke of Baden and other princes of minor note.

The peace with France, we can easily see by an article from Vienna, is not generally popular in the Austrian capital. The terms of it, however, are executing as speedily as possible. Great part of the French army is to remain in Germany and the head quarters are to be at Passau. The arrangements stipulated in the treaty of peace, or growing out of it, are developing themselves daily. It was not to be supposed that Prussia, reduced as she is, would be permitted to remain in statu quo; she is to cede Memel to Russia, in exchange, as it is said, for something else, which we may be sure will be of less, perhaps of no value. We remark that the payments of France have been for some time suspended. One of the Rhenish places who has displayed the greatest attachment to France, is to be rewarded with part of Hanover. Is this the grand duke of Wurtemberg or the king of Wurtemberg? Most probably the latter. Bonaparte would feel gratified by making the husband of the king of England's daughter accept part of the hereditary dominions of her father.

After he has opened the Senate on the 1st of next month, and exhibited and danced his puppets of kings before the eyes of the gaping Parisians, he will set out for Spain, where preparations have already been made for his reception. "If you don't like my brother you shall have me," he said once in his rage to the Spaniards—"if you are dissatisfied with the log you shall have the stork." We shall not be surprised to see him push Joseph from his seat, and declare himself king of Spain. He can easily find a kingdom for his brother elsewhere, perhaps the kingdom of Illyria.

Switzerland we infer, is to be made to feel his yoke. He has expressed his displeasure at the conduct of some of the inhabitants of that country towards the Tyrolese, and he has demanded prompt and ample satisfaction. This displeasure and the sternness of the demand accompanying it, are gloomy omens for Switzerland, but it was not to be supposed that he would leave that country even the shadow of independence.

Two events are announced in these French papers, which we should be glad to find incorrect: The capture of Inspruck by the Bavarians, and the defeat of gen. Blake by Suchet. The latter had 25,000 men, and his loss is stated to have been nearly a third of his army.

November 23.

An account is said to have been received from Cadiz, that marquis Wellesley had prevailed upon the supreme junta to allow Ceuta to be garrisoned by a British force. Ceuta is a seaport promontory, on the coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar, from which it is not distant above 5 leagues. While we

possess it, we are not aware of any great benefit to be derived from the possession of Ceuta.

The letters by the last Gottenburgh mail contain some satisfactory information respecting the disposition of the Swedish government towards this country. Notwithstanding the article in the treaty with Russia, which stipulates the exclusion of British vessels from the Swedish ports, the packets we understand, will be allowed to enter Gottenburgh as before. As there was every appearance of an early winter, the trade was preparing to leave the Baltic as soon as possible. St. James Saumarez was expected to sail about the beginning of Dec. with the last convoy.

November 24.

Letters were yesterday received from Holland, to the date of the 15th inst. They mention the circumstances of the late action in the Mediterranean, nearly in the same terms in which it has been before stated, and they supply us with some additional particulars. They observe, that although the entire naval armament of the enemy in Toulon left that harbor to protect the convoy to its destination, the whole of the fleet was not in the action, the principal part having returned to port, after proceeding a short distance, and discovering no enemy. One of these letters state further, that the transports were twenty five in number, that more than half of them were taken by the British, and that the rest, having dispersed, were pursued in various directions.

The accounts from Walcheren, the arrival of which we mentioned yesterday, are to Monday last. The evacuation of the island was the principal subject of conversation, but nothing certain was known respecting it. A letter, dated Flushing, the 19th says—"According to the information I have received, that we were going to evacuate the island, I waited upon the general Don, who I thought could inform me as to the fact; but was disappointed, for his answer was, that he did not as yet know the intentions of government."

The inhabitants of Flushing were, however, acting upon the presumption that the evacuation would take place, and the merchants were accordingly selling off their goods.

The letters from Middleburg of the 13th inst. on the contrary, make not the slightest mention of the reported intention of evacuating that island; but on the contrary, talk of the repairs of the barracks, fortifications and other improvements.

Yesterday, his majesty, in council, was pleased to order the parliament to be summoned to meet for the despatch of business, on Tuesday, the 23d day of January. It was accordingly ordered to be further prorogued from the 5th day of December to the above day. A proclamation for that purpose will appear in a few days, and be posted at the Palace, Whitehall, and the other usual places, and will appear in the Gazette.

We understand, that no more licences will be granted by government for importations from Embilen.

It is reported, that 10,000 troops, cavalry and infantry, with a large detachment of the waggon train, are to be immediately embarked for Portugal.

CETTE, October 25.

The 25th of this month (October) we have had the misfortune to see stranded on our shores, two ships of the line—the *Robuste*, of 80 guns, commanded by vice admiral Baudin; and the *Lion*, of 74. These two ships, with the *Boreas*, of 74 guns, and two frigates, and two gunboats, served as an escort to a convoy which sailed from Toulon a few days before, destined for Barcelona. Abreast of Cape Cerceus, near Russia, 15 or 16 sail of the enemy gave chase to the convoy, as well as to its escort. It is hoped that the transports to the number of 20, will have reached the Bay of Rosas. The *Boreas*, the frigate *Pauline*, and a galley, entered the port of Cette same day (the 25th.)

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE at the corner of Union and Prince-streets; 28 feet front upon Prince, and 44 feet 4 inches front upon Union-street. Occupied by Jonathan and David Ross.

A HOUSE and LOT occupied by Jacob Leap; this lot fronts 34 feet 4 inches on Union-street, and 27 feet 8 inches on a 20 feet alley; it will be sold altogether, or divided as may best suit purchasers.

A vacant LOT binding on Duke, Patrick, and Wolf-streets, being four-fourths of an acre.

For terms apply to

John Janney,
Jan 18.

TUESDAY
ELEGANT

The following is the Aurora, and the Aurora in Congress. They are the Aurora.

There is a Aurora in Congress. They are the Aurora.

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Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The following extracts are from a piece in the Aurora, addressed "to the Federal leaders in Congress," and signed "The People." They show the true spirit of democracy.

[Virg. Patriot.]

"There is a pitch of forbearance beyond which to pass is criminal—this our enemies know, and in view of this they tremble—they know we have learnt that between them and our natural, implacable foreign enemy, exist a friendship, a coalition, a league—they know too that this knowledge on our part will not be long smothered—When their coalesced friends, in the sight of New-York, murdered an American citizen, you gave way to the general and honest indignation we expressed—but when that fervor had subsided which is usually awakened by acts of atrocity, what then did you do?—your conduct was such as made even the British nation ashamed; this we have remembered, and when, (if it has not already happened) the measure shall be filed, you will find that, that people, whom you have divided, whose weakness you have delighted to magnify, and whose foibles you have viewed as the only passports for you to eminence and power, have strong retentive faculties, and a relentless arm, that never stops short of extermination."

"When the cowardly murder, which crimsoned the Chesapeake with the generous blood of our brothers, that widowed our sisters, and cast upon the world the helpless orphan, was announced, did we not instinctively seize our musket, and was not our first, our last, our only thought, vengeance—you assassins, you skulking DASTARDS, did you then appear? dare you then harbor doubt? No, the gentlest murmur would have been the signal for your ruin."

"No, we shall never let depart, the recollection, that on that occasion, you even out-rivalled the murdering assassins, who committed the deed in malice and bitterness."

"We understand these affairs, and we shall in due time urge an argument that will admit of no reply; we shall speak with a tongue that no power can resist."

"Here too have you been watched, and when the last column in the temple of American liberty shall be assailed, posted upon its apex shall stand a sentinel, whose tocsin will convince you, that even in that moment a slumbering nation can awake."

"No; you could not; we have traced you in all your hostility to us, and your sophisms, up to the source of your supreme affection; you forgot perhaps, that we heard, that we knew, that while Erskine was at Washington, that your principal, your oracle, and our most deadly enemy, deserted his seat in senate, and 'till midnight brooded with this foreign emissary upon the ruin of our country—you forgot that we have learnt that all your speeches in Congress during that session was only a commentary upon the agent's secret instructions—and that we know the conduct of England towards us was in a degree shaped to suit your policy; can you expect an amnesty for these crimes?"

"No, Pickering, you can never be pardoned; but you are not alone, the whole tribe of miserable pigmies that travel in your wake, must be remembered; you well know that when the present emissary of England was announced, what our feelings were; you well recollect that we considered the mission as nothing less than an intended insult; you know that we had our fears, not respecting the negotiation, for that we all

* The Federal party in Congress.

knew would fail, but that our children would be murdered and our dwellings burnt; we then believed, and we are now confirmed in it, that this incendiary, this willing instrument of slaughter and devastation, this genius of discord, had in his pocket commissions of piracy and orders for confiscation; against this wretch, this dreg of diplomacy, this proscribed assassin of Europe, we felt strong but worthy prejudices."

"We love our government and are ready and willing to avenge its wrongs—and you will, too soon for your welfare, discover that our confidence is undiminished. We know that the insult offered, had no relation to our secretary of state, but was bottomed upon a conviction that our slumbering apathetic souls would tamely submit—you told Jackson that we would bear any thing—you told him that "we could not be kicked into a war"—you have invited this insult, and we mean to hold you responsible—It is in vain that you have told us this was only a quarrel between two ministers—facts are stubborn things, that will neither yield to Dana's sophistry, or Quincy's logic—You cannot hide this transaction from our view—you will never efface the impression that this proceeding has had upon us, we shall never be satisfied with your conduct—can you be such fools as to believe that extracts from Grotius or Puffendorf will furnish an apology to an injured and insulted community?—No—you will be mistaken—we know nor care little about Grotius or the "treaty of Westphalia," or your sophistry—your speeches about the "laws of nations" when made at our own expense, cost more than they come to."

Captain Tice, from N. Orleans, informs that he saw at the English Turin, bound up, as prize to a gun-boat (as he was informed at the Balize) the Felucca in which William Brown, collector of the port of N. Orleans, had taken French leave. She was captured off Savana La Mar, Jamaica, only four hours after having landed her treasure. The gun-boat, we understand, has remained at Savana La Mar, in pursuit of the Collector. (Phil. pap. Jan. 11.)

A general statistical account of the Cherokee nation of Indians has been lately communicated by Return J. Meigs to the Secretary of War. Their population is 12,395. They have 6,519 horses, 19,165 black cattle, 1,007 sheep, 19,778 swine, 1,572 spinning wheels, 429 looms, 50 wag-gons, 567 ploughs, 13 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 2 salt petre works, 1 powder mill, 49 silversmiths, 5 schools, 94 children at school, 341 white people and 533 negro slaves.—The property which has been acquired within a few years, is estimated at 61,500 dollars.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 15.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Several private petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Macon called up his bill relative to the commercial regulations between this country and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies. After some conversation respecting a question of order,

Mr. Burwell rose and said, if in order, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow. He did this because he would consider it his duty to offer some motions which might perhaps be incorporated with the principle of the bill, or become the subject of distinct propositions. Although information had been obtained, in some degree, respecting the situation of neutral trade with the northern powers of Europe, yet even that had not been printed. He therefore desired a short postponement of the bill. He conceived it would not be consistent at this time with the character and dignity of the U. States, to fix and mark out precisely what were their commercial rights, there was nothing, as he conceived, which should prevent us pursuing a trade with the northern powers

of Europe, and he thought he could shew that with these powers we could now enjoy a trade nearly as extensive as we had ever pursued. He moved therefore to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow. The bill was postponed.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the bill for depriving American vessels of their character if trading under foreign licences.

Mr. Livermore was against the bill. He thought it would operate as a bounty to smugglers and to the disadvantage of the fair trader.

Mr. Newton rose to give the history of the bill—he said it was once reported to the house in the 2d session of the 10th Congress. It then passed the house, 71 to 16, but was lost in the senate on account of the late day in which it was sent up.

Mr. Pickman was against the section.—He thought it would cut up our trade to the Baltic, as all vessels sailing thro' the Sound were under the necessity of getting permission from the government of Denmark.

Mr. Sheffy moved that the committee rise and report progress; this motion prevailed.

Mr. Smilie moved to go into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the rules and orders of the house.

The famous GAG-RULE under consideration.—

Mr. Quincy's motion for adding a proviso to give every member, who chooses, the privilege of speaking once at least on the main question, before the previous question can be taken.

Mr. Bassett moved to amend Mr. Quincy's amendment by making it read, that the previous question shall not be put until after reasonable debate.

Mr. Cox was in favor of the rule—but willing to hear people speak; he hoped however, they would not speak until they had something to say, and that they would stop when they had done.

Mr. Lyon, who at this instant had taken his seat, rose to oppose what he thought a gag-law. He had suffered by gag-laws formerly, and this must be his excuse for speaking as soon as he had reached his seat. Gag-laws always struck him with horror and he must have the privilege to oppose them, and every thing which looks like them, wherever he might meet them.

Mr. Upham rose to speak against the rule when our reporter closed his letter.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Minerva, Rhodes, Providence—sundries—to the master.

WILLIAMSON'S Packet will sail for Norfolk on Thursday morning next. January 16.

Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Marteller and Young's wharf, on a credit,

The Schooner A L E R T, With all her tackle, &c. burthen about 750 barrels; she is a good vessel and sails fast; lately sheathed and now in excellent order. Terms made known at the time of sale. January 15.

The subscriber acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he is compelled by the state of his health, to decline keeping school.

Abraham Walker.

January 15.

Wanted to Hire.

An active Lad, from 14 to 17 years of age, that has been accustomed to house-work—he would be taken for one or more years, and would have an opportunity of learning a useful business. Liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer, January 15.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10.

ANTICIPATED.

The brig Factor has arrived at Boston, having sailed from Cadiz the 30th Nov. At that time a large French army was advancing into Spain, and it was expected a part of them would attack Cadiz within two months. Every species of defensive measures were making to oppose them. The ships of war were still at Cadiz. Many of the principal Spaniards were shipping their property to England, and, if necessary would follow it. The marquis of Wellesley sailed for England in the Donegal of 74 guns, November 11.

We have seen the following extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, 22d Nov. to a gentleman in this city.

"Our government are making extraordinary exertions to raise a force capable of resisting the immense armies which the French will pour into this country in consequence of the peace with Austria;—the struggle will be arduous; we flatter ourselves that ultimate success will attend our cause though not without great sacrifices."

Will be added TO THE SALE AT VENDUE, at 10 o'clock,

7 casks of Gunpowder, on a credit.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 16.

For Sale or Hire.

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printer, January 16, codif

Ten Dollars Reward

For apprehending and delivering to me a negro man named SAM, who left this on the 13th instant: he is by trade a blacksmith, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather slender in form, and has a pleasant countenance. If taken out of this county an additional compensation will be allowed.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon d39

January 15—16.

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a Certificate for one Share of Stock in the Little River Turnpike Company, No. 391, dated 6th December, 1803, in the name of JOHN THOMAS, of Fairfax, in consequence of which I shall apply to the President and Directors of said Company for a renewal of said Certificate.

Daniel Minor,

Attorney for Mrs. Thomas, administrator of John Thomas dec'd.

January 16.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth did abscond from me on Wednesday the 3d January, 1810, and my son James the 4th. Therefore I forwarn all persons harboring my Son and those who may please to harbor or credit her may do it at their own expence.

George Hill.

d35

January 16.

S A L E.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, will be sold, between the hours of ten and eleven, at the house of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esquire, deceased, a quantity of

Household Furniture.

Consisting of carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. as also a carriage, and one or two horses.

Of all sums of twenty dollars and under, immediate payment will be expected; over, a credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required.

Robert Randolph, Ex'r

Of William Franklin, Esq. deceased.

January 15.

For Sale, or to Rent.

A three story Brick House, two stories on a floor, with every necessary appendage, which makes it a complete and desirable abode for a family. It is situated on Capitol Hill, near the market and court house, and is ready for the reception of a tenant.

ALSO FOR SALE.

Several Lots, on Water, Wall, Market, and King streets, are proposed to be sold, and a general license of five hundred dollars. Some of these are improved lots, and some to be used as good farms, and the other as building lots. For terms apply to

Robert Randolph.

Who has an agent for the sale of the above property, at the residence of the said Robert Randolph, on Capitol Hill, d36

